the national bonor and authority: In his speech in reply to the Mayor, Gen. Dix expresses in the following manly and emphatic terms the true feeling that should animate gree, American heart in the face of treason and rebellion: " If the public credit is in danger of " any dishonor, where is the man who would not "by all means in his power strive to avert it "If the public authority is set at defiance, "where is the citizen, with an konest heart in " his bosom, who would not resolutely and fearleasty endeavor to uphold it? These duties are " mere obligations of loyalty to the Government " and to the Union of which the Government is "the representative. They became mine in a "peculiar sense when I was called to a position " in which they devolved upon me as the attrib-" utes of official services. Whatever might have been the dishonor of disregarding or violating " them, the merit of doing them is no more " than that of doing what it would have been " a discredit not to have done."

So clear and palpable are the truths here forth, that were it not for the extraordinary diffusion, even in the North, of erroneous notions on the subject of the support that is due to the Government, we should deem it altogether superfluors to praise Gen. Dix for the utterance of what, in ordinary times, would seem to be but truisms, to which every one would assent. It is as a Democrat, as standing forth in marked and invorable contrast with most of the leaders of his party, that we applied the good sense, the patriotism, and the independence with which Gen. Dix has borne himself in the present crisis.

The Board of Aldermen could not get a quorum last evening. It is a singular fact that ever since the passage of the Street-Cleaning contract they have had a good deal of difficulty in getting logether. We regret to see this aversion to the business of the city, more especially as we had hoped, ere this, that some action would have been taken upon the following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Feb. 14:

"M'Acreas, In an article in relation to the street-cleaning contract which passed both Boards of the Common Council on Monday evening last, appearing in The New York Tritunk of Feb.

15. 186, it is asserted to be 'ourrenly reported that a leading floots propeletor had \$40,000 as a consideration for the consumation of auch contract, and.

"Warrow, It is also stated in said article that 'there is little reason to doubt that if a transaction conceived in fraud and consummated in iniquity, ought to be annulled this bold strengt to plunder the tan payers of nearly half a minion of dollars will be defeated, and,

"HAPTON Such article and general report among citizens of the consumer that said contract was "conceived in f and and consummated in iniquity," and that the same was carried through the Common Council by the bribery of the members thereof.

the Common Council by the bribery of the members thereof, and "Facress, It is due to the public generally, and to each member of the Common Council, that such charges should be disproved, and that, if any one be guilty, the innecent should not suffer with them; theirstore, be it "Bresteed If the Board of Addermen concer, that a joint Committee of three from each Board be assembled to inquire into the charges and instrumstances connected with said contract, and with the facts and circumstances connected with said contract, and whether any member of members of the Common Council were said or promised any money or other consideration for voting for the same, and whether any money was used by any party or parties to influence the vote of any member of the Common Council in relation to said committee. "Reselved, That said Committee have power to send for and szamine persons and papers."

Le it possible that the members of the Board

Is it possible that the members of the Board of Aldermen, the valiant heroes of the Ring, are afraid to face the music in regard to this business? Will they sit down quietly under such unjust aspersions, such ungenerous suspicions? We are loth to believe that this is the cause of their repeated failures to meet. At the same time there is a very general suspicion that the street-cleaning business is at the bottom of the matter. In fact, if the rumors now current about the city may be credited, the gentlemen composing the mystic circle are just now in a most unhappy frame of mind. A green and moldy melancholy has fallen upon their hopes, their golden prospects have been suddenly overclouded; the proverbial honor which was supposed to prevail among gentlemen in their line has played them foul to the tune of \$36,000, and she worst of it is, though they are in a desperate plight, they cannot help themselves.

We most heartily approve the proposed creation of a Pawner's Bank for this city, where people in needy circumstances may obtain loan capon articles of personal property at reasonable rates of interest. The poor of New-York have too long been subjected to the extortions of the pawn shop. In Paris, the poor can, at the Moni de Piété, obtain loans at the rate of 9 per cent a year. Here, 25, 50, 75 per cent is not uncommon with our Pawnbrokers. The originators of the Pawners' Bank propose to exact 14 per cent a month. By their own showing, this, and salaries, expenses, and 8 per cent on the capital of \$500,000 had been paid, would yield them a surplus of \$40,000 a year. This sum they proyose to divide among charitable societies. We object to this proposition as unjust to those for whose benefit the bank is to be established Clearly, such a bank should no more be made a ourse of revenue to eleemosynary institutions than are our savings banks. With a rate of in Serest fixed at one per cent a month, the bank would pay handsomely, which is all its origingtors have a right to expect, and we hope the Legislature will so modify the charter.

A writer in The Buffalo Courier compares the sirculation of THE TRIBUNE, now in the aguregate some 300,000 copies, with that of The Albany Evening Journal, which he calculates to to of all its editions some 3,000 or less, and finds in the contrast of these figures the secret of that curious and apparently half-defing maligpity with which the editor of The Journal has o iate constantly, and without regard to either truth or probabilities, pursued us on every occasion. The same writer goes on to say that Mr. Weed's failure to obtain any considerable circulation for his journal in Albany, is really at the bottom of that reported movement to ally himself with the Hon. Washington Hunt, and buy up some cheap and decaying newspaper in this City, which cas been of late so much discussed, and has been denied by all the parties but Mr. Weed hithself. If this is so, we give him a friendly and gratuitous warning that he will probably fail in the field of metropolitan journalism, unless he mends his manners and changes his style. Good nature, good sense, and a tolerable regard for truth in controversy, are indispensable here. To make a newspaper tediously bitter and monotonously malignant, will never do. We are afraid Mr. Weed is too old to learn.

The London Daily Nows thus pointedly describes the aspect of the Pro-Slavery Rebellion in the Gulf States as it was just before the innuguration of Mr. Lincoln:

the inflagues, correins their own leaders. We see a corrupt and aralterous Federal Government in close proximity with the re-cla. We see a Congress at its wise end at finding itself fiving it revolutionary times. We see the tory element of the Routh playing into the hands of the tory society of the South."

The last sentence hits the truth exactly. The

Criends of Slavery in the Northern States who

carp their love of that institution so far as to desire to e destruction of the Federal Government for its beach, are the lineal descendents of the Tories who opposed Washington and sought to defeat the attainment of National Independence in the Revolution.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14, 1861.

THE YORK APPOINTMENTS. The New-York appointments are still undieided, and will probably remain so for several days. It seems difficult to harmonize the conflicting interests, or to attain a general result which will be reasonably satisfactory. Some of the obstacles to a good understanding are likely, however, to be removed. All the published statements distributing these offices are purely speculation.

THE PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS. The Philadelphia appointments will be delayed until those for New-York are completed, with, perhaps, the exception of Collector. The President's inclinations have been toward ex-Gov. Pollock for that position. Jacob T, Haldeman of Ponnsylvania was nominated Minister to Stockholm. His appointment may be credited to the friendship of Gen. Cameron.

THE MARINE CORPS.
Some of the recent nominations for the Marine Corps have not given satisfaction, and Republican Senators have signified very distinctly that they must be scrutinized more carefully hereafter.

MR. COVODE AND THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELEC-

John Covode has returned from his successful campaign in New-Hampshire, and is much congratulated for the efficient services he rendered

THE NEW TARIFF.

Regulations for the new tariff, which will take effect on the 1st of April, now engage the attention of the Treasury. As the whole system is to be radically changed, the instructions must be prepared with care and precision. It is of great importance that all the appointments of Appraisers at the principal ports should be made from among men of experience, ability, and integrity, otherwise conflicts may occur which will seriously embarrass the operation of the law. Much of its success will depend upon the first start. Union men will be selected for the Southern offices, except where the Republican element is distinctly established and recognized. This was the case in the competition for the Louisville Post-Office, where Mr. Speed was appointed over Mr. Helm, Republican, who is Mr. Lincoln's brother-in-law.

MRS. GAINES'S CLAIM. The Supreme Court decided unanimously today in favor of the claim of Mrs. Gaines to the large estate which has been in controversy for many years in Louisiana. Although the act of Secession provided that the legal rights of parties to suits pending before this tribunal should not be affected by it, some mode will probably be found for evading the decree, which involves several millions of dollars.

CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

All the statements representing that any correspondence had passed between Mr. Seward and Jefferson Davis's Commissioners are unfounded. Neither have any assurances been given them as to the policy of the Administration in regard to the Southern forts, or any other subject. In fact, no communication whatever has been held with them. If they have drawn conclusions from the action in regard to Fort Sumter, that is their affair. But they are not warranted by any autheritative declarations.

THE SECEDING SENATORS.

The seats of the Senators from the seceded States are now declared vacant, and their names stricken from the roll. This proper resolution was carried by Mr. Fessenden, and relieves the Senate from any apprehension concerning the reappearance of the secedors, who, although claiming to be out of the Union, like Mr. Wigfall, might have returned to vote when least expected or desired. This act of moral expulsion may have a beneficial effect on some who yet

CONDITION OF THE FORTS, ETC. Mr. Douglas's resolution inquiring into the condition of the forts, arsenals, and the like, in the South, lies on the table, and will do so until the Administration decides whether an answer is expedient. There are obvious reasons at this ime why a reply should not be given, but the President may think otherwise and direct it.

CONFIRMATIONS. Brigadier-General Sumner was confirmed today; also, Cassius M. Clay for Spain, and Elijah Hazilin, brother of the Vice-President, as Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty. The Fishing Rights is the only question which re-

quires his official attention.

To the Associated From.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14, 1861. The Charleston Courier of yesterday says that the atteries bearing on the ship channel are of the heaviest kind, and that they are now in a high state of prepaation and ready for any force that may be sent against them. It believes the reenforcement of Fort Sumter an impossibility. It estimates that three thousand highly disciplined troops are in the various fortifica-

The Courier also states that official information will con be received that the fifteen million loan authorized by the Government of the Confederate States has been taken at a premium probably of five per centum.
Official dispatches here from Flag Officer Bell, of the Mediterranean Squadron, say that conspiracies and arrests daily occur, and that the state of affairs is very meetiled, so that travelers are afraid to come to Na sles and spend a portion of the Winter in that fine

J. N. Berrien to-day entered upon the duties as Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, in place of Mr. Welsh, who resigned.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Associate Justice Wayne announced the decision in the case of Mrs. Myra C. Gaines. He said it was of long standing and heretofore of doubtful result. The record covered three thousand pages, and at least eight out of ten points had been ruled by the Court with regard to it. At last it has been brought to a conclusion. The decigion was that she was the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark, and his universal legatee under his last will, and as such entitled to all the property, real and personal, of which Mr. Clark died possessed; and the delendant, Henning, having purchased certain property with full notice of the nullity of the title under which he held, she is entitled to recover immediate possession of it, with the rents and profits. The Court and measures would be at once taken to enforce the decree; and Justice Wayne, and in conclusion, the future measures would be at once taken to enforce the decree; and Justice Wayne said in conclusion, the future writer of the history of jurisprucence would be obliged to register this celebrated case as the most remarkable. The Louisiana act of Secossian does not affect the Gaines take declaion, which had been pending for about

thirty years, as all pending suits in the United States Courts in which residents of that State were concerned were exempted from interference. The amount involved is variously estimated at from \$2,00,000 to \$15,000,000. Mrs. Gaines was in Court, and received the congratulations of her friends.

Chief Justice Taney delivered an opinion is the matter of the Commonweal h of Kentury yagainst the Governor of Ohlo, Denniston, and ding it was a case of original juri-diction and an effect, one State available therefore the Court has jurisdiction under the Court, and therefore the Court has jurisdiction under the Court.

To Court says that the demanding State is a right to have every such fugitive delivered my the State of Ohio has no right to enter into the question.

State of Ohio has no right to enter into the question.

State of Ohio has no right to enter into the question.

State of Ohio has no right to enter into the Question.

State of Ohio has no right to enter into the Question.

State of Ohio has no right to enter into the Question.

State of Ohio to deliver up, upon any proper proofs that it was a crime in Kentacky, and it is the daty of the Governor of Ohio to deliver up, upon any proper proofs that the act of Congress of 1793 determines that evidence is to be submitted to the State of Ohio; that the duty of the Governor is ministerial merely, like that of a sheriff or marshal, and appeals to his good faith in the discharge of a consitutional duty. But for the reason that Congress cannot impose any Federal duty on the officers of a State, and that where such officers are called upon by an act of Congress to perform such duties, the performance depends solely on good sense and good faith on their part, and caunot be compelled by Federal authority. And on these grounds the mandamus is refused.

The Opinion in the Albany and New Jeresy Bridge

eral authority. And on these grounds the manual is refused.

The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge The Opinion in the Albany and The Opinion

cases are reserved for the next term, in December, in which time the Court adjourned.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominal

tions:

W. N. Allen. Nathardel Green, and Francis Blake Lieutenares
W. N. Allen. Nathardel Green, and Francis Blake Lieutenares
to the Navy, Julius Miere, Alex. W. Starke, D. M. Cohen, First
Lieutenants; and Jes. Formey of Pa. 1 outs M. Goldsborough of
the District of Columbia, Becound Lieutenants in the Marine
Corps.

Wm. Allen, Postmaster at Auburn, New-York.
Amos Tuck, Naval Officer at Boston.
Rufus Hoemer of Michigan, Consul-General at Frankfort-onthe-Sidn.
Wm. P. Phillips, Collector at Salom. Mass.
Jos. Russell Jones, Marshal for the Northern District of
Hillocis.

Inincis.
Ca-tos M Clay, Minister to Spain.
The nomination of Mr. Corwin, for the Mexican Mission, has not been acted upon, his acceptance not

being determined.

The only non-basilos sent in to-day to the Senate, was that of Jacob T. Halderman of Pennsylvania, as Resident Minister of Stockholm.

Commissioners Forsyth and Crawford sent yesterday an official note, asking recognition, and stating an answer would be called for to-day. The Secretary of the Commission accordingly called at the State Department for a really. The response was a request for time to consider their proposition, which was accorded. The opinion prevails that the Administration will refer the whole matter to the Sonate for advice.

opinion prevails that the Administration will refer the whole matter to the Sonate for advice.

The Cabinet held two meetings to-day one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

It is denied in Administration circles that any unusual naval display is intended to be made in the Southern waters. The vessel- at the New-York Naval Station are, it is said, to be placed in readiness for transport service, upward of 2,500 troops being in Texas awaiting conveyance northward.

United States Senate-Extra Session.

Washington, Thursday, March 14, 1860.
Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Sena e whether any portion of the District of Colombia Militia, or any officers thereof, since the lat of January, have been mustered into the service of the United States, and whether any duty has been imposed on them by the Department, if so, whether they have received any, and what pay and allowances, the nature of the duties, for what time employed and whether the same still continues to be performed, &c. continues to be performed, &c.
Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) objecting, the resolu-

Mr. DOUGLAS (Dem., Ill.) moved to take up his resolution offered yesterday, calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the Southern forts and

other public property, &c.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) seid it was quite

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said it was quite obvious that this was a matter on which the Senate could not act, as it required legislation, and they were here only as an Executive season. He therefore demanded the Yeas and Nays on the resolution.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) hoped the resolution would be taken up. It interested very deoply the country, who want to know whether we are to have peace or war. He did not agree with the Senator from Maine, that the resolution was legislative in its character.

character. Mr. CLINGMAN (Dem., N. C.) had prepared a Mr. CLINGMAN (Dem., N. C.) had prepared a resolution advising the President to make a treaty with the second States relative to this very property. Whether this was proper or not, everybody admitted that the President and Senate are the treaty-making power, and tout whatever they do in that capacity is final, without reference to the other House. He repeated, the the true policy was for the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make such a treaty. make such a treaty.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought the majority ought to per-

bis resolution to be taken up, in order that he uglas) might explain his object in offering it, which as for the best of purposes. Mr. MASON said that the resolution called for infor

mation of very great moment, and if the majority re-fused to take it up, the inference would be that they desired to suppress information affecting the question of peace or war.

Mr. FESSENDEN had his objections to the resolu-

hence be could not withdraw his objection. The question was taken, and the Senate refused to receed to the consideration of the resolution by Year 6, Nays 24; all the Republicans voting in the nega-

tive. Mr. FESSENDEN moved to take up the resolution offered by him yesterday, as follows:

Recolved. That Messer Benjamin of Louisiana, Brown and Davis of Mischappi, Clay of Ainhama, Malinty of Fiordia and Toomba of Georgia, having announced that they are no louise members of the Senate, their roats have become recent, and the Senate of the Senate is directed to strike their names from the roll of the Senate is directed to strike their names from the

Mr. DOUGLAS inquired what was the first propo-

Mr. DOUGLAS inquired what was the first proposition on the calendar.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Foot, Rep., Vt.) replied, the resolution of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked, it turned out his resolution, being first in order on the calendar; it was the duty of the Chair to say what was before the Senate, witnout the formality of a vote to take it up. He submitted, it crefore, its consideration could not be dispensed with without agreeing on the question of post-sonement.

ponement.

The CHAIR replied that the refusal to take it up Mr. BRECKINRIDGE (Dem., Ky.) thought the

decision of the Chair correct, although before the mo-tion was made by the Senator from Illinois, it was the duty of the Chair to announce that the resolution was before the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS, by the request of several gentle

nen, withdrew the appeal he had taken from the de-cision of the Chair, eaving he could get at his object in another way and open the debate.

The Senate proceeded in the consideration of Mr.

Fessenden's resolution, by a vote of 25 against 13.

Mr. FESSENDEN deemed it his duty to introduce Mr. FESSELS III.

the resolution, as exhibiting the position of the gentle man therein named. The Constitution provides the sents in the Senate may become vacant by resignation eats in the General Market the declarations made by them, and their withdrawal, their seats had become vacant. There must be some time when the Senate must act.

Mr. HAYARD (Dem., Del.) moved the following as:

That Measrs. Albert G. Brown and Jefferson Davis of Missis sippl, Stephen R. Mallory of Florida Cienteaut G. Clay of Alabanas, Robert Toomba of Goorgia, and Judah P. Betjamin Louislans. having amounced that by the secresion of their respective fitters, they were no longer members or the Senata, advithdrawn therefore, the Secretary is directed to emit their sames in calling the roll of the Senata.

Mr. BAYAKD denied that there had been resigns Mr. BAYARD denied that there had been recigina-tions. These gentlemen had avowed that, by the se-cession of their States, they were no longer members of the Senate, but the majority here did not recognize the acts of secession, but hold they have the right to omit calling their names. Suppose they return to this Chamber, could it then be said they had resigned? There was no pretense of resignation on their part on the contrary, this was disclaimed by all of them

this form.

Mr. MASON was perfectly satisfied the gentlement Mr. MASON was perfectly satisfied the gentlemen named in the resolution were not members of the Senste, and therefore was perfectly willing to vote for a resolution indorsing the fact. He took it for granted, that Mr. Fessenden meant no discourtesy by saying in the resolution, that their names be striken from the roll. the resolution, that their names be striken from the ront.
He suggested the substitution of the word "omit."
The resolution implied that seats were vacant from those States. For this he could not vote.
Mr. FESSENDEN accepted Mr. Mason's verbal

Mr. BAYARD further opposed Mr. Fessenden's

Mr. BAYARD further opposed Mr. resonated a resolution, and advocated his own substitute.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in reply, said a scat may be vacated by a Senator himself; ac to how he may do it, with or without assigning reasons, whether these be good or incefficient, is a matter on the Senator's own mind, and on his own act. He agreed with Mr. Bayard in the remark that, after being elected, the Senator had nower over himself, and might continue a member ard in the remark that, after being elected, the Senator had power over himself, and might continue a member or not, according to his will or peasure, except so far as he might be operated on by this holy itself. It was not necessary that the resignation should be in writing. It depended on no form or words. With the reasons of those gentlemen who have withdrawn, he had nother ing to do. If they were satisfacto, to them, they were satisfactory to him. They have solared they were satisfactory to him. They have solared they were satisfactory to him. They have solared they are no longer members of the Senate, and carried declared have withdrawn from the Senate, and carried out their purpose to remain no longer. He regarded that as a resignation of their seats. He had simply declared this in his resolution, they having made the announcement and carried it into operation. The result was their seats have become vacant, no others having been elected to take their places. The seats were vacant and to be filled. He differed with the Senator from Delaware. The seats were still at the disposed of these States, to be filled whenever they thought proper to do so. He, therefore, held to the original resolution, which expresses the fact in proper phrase-resolution, which expresses the fact in proper phrase-resolution, and was opposed to Mr. Bayard's substitute, because it only proposed to correct the roll.

Mr. BAYARD, in reply, agreed that a resignation because it only proposed to correct the roll.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike Mr. Brown's name from Mr. Fee, anden's resolution, the latter not having made the declar. Tion imputed to the others.

Mr. Fee, anden's resolution, the latter not having made the declar. Tion imputed to the others.

Mr. FESSEND, N did not know why this should be done.

Mr. BAYARD—Dio Mr. Brown say he had with-

Mr. BAYARD-Dia Mr. Brown say he had with Mr. BAYARD—Dio air. brown say he had with-drawn? He did not open, his lips.

Mr. FESSENDEN—He a tated in advance what he would do.

Mr. BAYARD—He did not make such a declara-

Mr. FESSENDEN-I think he a vide a speech stating what he was about to do.

Mr. BAYARD—I don't deny what Mr. Brown said
he would do, but he did not do it. The declaration of
which a man intend to do does not amount to an act

which a man intensity of the would not mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) said be would not attempt to quote Mr. Brown's language, but he did make some declaration, and left the Senate. He thought the printed debates would show the precise words. After Mississippi went out (Mr. Davis was sick, and had been so for several dats,) Mr. Brown and second of the Senator from

sick, and had been so for several days.) Mr. Brown stated, from the seat now occupied by the Senator from D-laware, he could take no further part in the proceedings, and that he had seen his colleague, who agreed with him. A day or two atter this, Mr. Davis made his farewell speech and withdrew. It seemed that those Senators held a consultation, at which Mr. Brown made a declaration as to what he should do, and Mr. Davis came in, and made a brief farewell address.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Tenn.) said that Mississippi went out on the 9th, and on the 10th Mr. Davis made a speech, and withdrew from the Scuate. He did not think that Mr. Brown made a declaration that his State

had withdraws.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vs.), after further proceedings, said that the modification of the resolution required time for reflection. He moved to go into an Executive Session, which was carried.

After a short time spent therein, the doors were repened, and the consideration of the resolution was

resumed.

Mr. CLARK (Rep., N. H.) offered a substitute for that of Mr. Feeseuden, which the latter accepted, namely:

"Whereas The seats occupied by Mesara Brown and Davis of Mississippi, Mallory of Florida, Clay of Alabama, Toombe of Georgia, and Benjamin of Louisians, as members of the Senate, have become vacant therefore

"Ressired, That the Secretary be directed to omit their names to research; from the roll."

Mr. MASON ineffectually proposed to amend the resolution by making it read: The gentlemen named "have ceased to be members."
Mr. Clark's substitute was adopted—24 against 10. The Senate adjourned.

Surrender of Fort Brown.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 14, 1861.

The Galveston Civilian of the 11th inst. says that the surrender of Fort Brown was agreed upon quietly between the Texas Commissioners and Capt. Hill on the 6th. The News says that Fort Brown will be given up a

soon as transportation can be found for the Federal troops—the latter to take to their port of destination two light batteries of artillery.

The steamer Daniel Webster was still off Brazos.

waiting to take the Federal troops. Other vessels will robably be dispatched to take the remainder.

The Texan troops at Brazes are represented to be forifying the island so as to make it impregnable.

Reports from Louisiana, Alabama o and Texas.
New-Orleans, Thursday, March 14, 1861.

Ben McCulloch arrived to-day from Texas en route for Montgomery. He reports that Gov. Houston left Austin to avoid further communication with the Convention. If Gov. Houston refuses to take an oath to apport the new Constitution he will be deposed.

A private dispatch from Mentgomery to-day states that a bill has been introduced to create a Court of Admiralty.

The Congress will adjourn on Saturday. The South Carolina Convention meets week after

Gov. Roman, Commissioner to Washington, is detained by sickness. The Louisiana Convention will adjourn immediately after the ratification of the Constitution.

The Louisiana Convention,

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 14, 1861.

An ordinance to submit the permanent Constitution the people for ratification or rejection is under con ideration in the Convention at Baton Rouge. A resolution authorizing the transfer of the State

nilitis to the Provisional Government, also to allow coupleers to enlist under the Provisional Government, A joint resolution was introduced in the House that

the Convention should submit the Constitution of the Confederated States to the people, or Convention elected by the people for that purpose. Laid over.

Missouri Convention.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, March 14, 1861. In the Convention to-day Judge Gamble offere esolutions to appoint delegates to the Virginia Convenion, in accordance with an invitation fron that State which, by request, was referred to the Committee Federal Relations. It was ordered to be printed.

Yesterday and to-day were almost entirely devoted to debute on the majority report.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 14, 1861.

Mr. Tyler closed his speech against the Peace prop sections. He desired Virginia to put forth an ultimatum, demanding full and ample security as the only condition of remaining in the Union. He though such security, if granted might eventually bring back the Cotton States. Virginia cannot exist without them His speech was generally conciliatory, but unequivocally for Southern rights. The propositions were reerred to a Committee.

The Convention agreed to take up the reports of the Committee on Federal Relations to-morrow.

Virginia Politics.

PETERSBURG, Va., Thursday, March 14, 1861. The vote for and against instructing the delegate to vote for the Secession Ordinance in the Convention was continued to-day. Extraordinary exertions were made on both sides. The excitement was very great. The following is the result: For the instruction, 736;

This is a gain of 12 for instruction since vesterday To-morrow is the last day of the vote, and the Seces signists are sanguine. There is speaking again to-night, with a procession

hand of music. &c. Gen. Wool and the Evacuation of

Fort Sumter. TROY, Thursday, March 14, 1861.

The Troy Budget of last evening states authoritatively, that the dispatch from Washington, in The New-York Herald, stating that Gen. Wool had advised the surrender of Fort Sumter, is without foundation. The Canal Board.

The Canal Honrd.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14, 1861.

The Canal Boald met to-day. There was a large attendance of forwarding and commercial men. The Board fixed all tells the same as inst year, except grain, making all rain 21 mills. This raises wheat and corn half a nail, and decreases barley and oats. The action of the Board was enquestly opposed by all commercial men as injurious especially to the corn trade.

trade.
The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock to-morrow.

THE EVACUATION OF PORT SUNTER.

PROTRACTED CABINET SESSION. A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

AN EARNEST DISCUSSION.

The Stern Necessity Acknowledged.

A NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

THE LEGACY LEFT BY BUCHANAN

special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14, 1861. Two sessions of the Cabinet have been held today upon the final determination concerning Fort Sumter. The first met at 10 o'clock and adjourned at 1, and reconvened at 4 and adjourned at 7. It is well understood that there is a decided difference of opinion among the members on this question, which first found expression at the conerence on Saturday night, when the military reports, advising the withdrawal, were submitted. That difference was emphasized today in very positive terms, and led to a protracted discussion. While members of the Cabinet disagree as to this policy, and have done so since the proposition was first presented, they agree as to the stern necessity which is urged as the only justification for a recourse which, in the best aspect, seems to involve a certain degree of national humiliation. The unity of the Cabinet, however, will not be affected by the opposing views on this subject, which has now assumed a shape that admits of but one solution, for which Gen. Scott and his military associates are wholly responsible. Nothing remains now to be done after these concluding deliberations, but to issue the formal orders, which have been approved by the highest authority. The particular mode of withdrawing Major Anderson's force has yet to be determined. Gen. Scott's inclination, two days ago, was to send them to New-York by steamer, which would save the necessity of passing through Charleston. That purpose may, however, be changed before the last order is given. No messenger has yet been sent to Major Anderson in regard to this matter, as the newspapers have reported. He has, however, been prepared for a decisive communication from the War Department, since he made his detailed report last week, showing the

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE SENATE .... ALBANY, March 14, 1861.

limited stock of supplies in Fort Samter.

The following bills, among others, were reported favorably from the Standing Committees:
The Harlem or Coles Bridge bill.
The bill to incorporate the Medical College of the Bellevue Hospital in the City of New-York.

By Mr. J. McLEOD MURPHY-To authorize J. By Mr. J. McLEOD MURPHY—To authorize J. McLeod Murphy to lay a railrand on Tenth avenue, New-York. It is to come from Forty-second street down the avenue, through Hudson, Spring, and Broome streets, the Bowery, Catharine street, and the New Bowery, to the Wall-street Ferry. Some thirty corporators are named in the bill.

Mr. HILLHOUSE introduced a bill to confirm the purchase of the Post-Office site in Nassan street. It is the same as the bill that has been considered and amended in the Assembly.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to enable persons charged with coine in New-York and Kings

sons charged with crime in New-York and Kings County, and committed for trial, to move for a trial, and requiring the Courts to take up such trials in preference to all other causes.

By Mr. MANIERRE—To establish a Nautical School in New-York Harbor, with the privilege to participate in the Common School Fund.

Mr. HAMMOND reported for the consideration of the Senate the bill to prevent and punish bribery and

Mr. RICHMOND, from the Committee on Rail-

Mr. RICHMOND, from the Committee on Kalireads, reported adversely to the bill to reduce the milk
freight on the Harlem Kaliroad.

Mr. KETCHUM moved to disagree with the report.
Mesars. ROBERTSON and KETCHUM carnessly
advocated the motion, and it was carried, and the bill
was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill relative to the State Arsenal and lands in
the Circ of Brocklyn was considered in Committee of

the City of Brooklyn was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading e bill to incorporate the New-York Navigation and

Colonization Society was also ordered to a third read

ASSEMBLY. Mr. WIARD introduced a resolution for the final ad-ournment of the Legi-lature April 10. Laid over. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Common School act

was reported favorably, and moved forward to be re-Mr. FINCH, from the Judiciary Committee, reported Mr. FINCH, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill giving the consent of the State to the purchase by the United States of land in the City of New York for the purpose of a Post-Office site. The bill was amended by giving the consent of the State to purchase any site that may be determined on by the General Government, and het confining it to the Nassau-street site, as originally designed.

Under the general orders, the House took up in Committee of the Whole, the bill amending the Exemption law, by limiting exemptions on elegymen, to those if actual charge of a church or congregation, or who shall have been so in charge for 15 years.

those is actual charge of a church or congregation, or who shall have been so in charge for 15 years.

A long debate was had on the bill, and the Committee of the Whole strick out the enacting clause.

In the House, Mr. MERRITT moved to disagree with the action of the Committee of the Whole, and order the bill to a third reading. Carried, 57 to 35.

The Committee of the Whole also took up the bill relating to the Department of Finance in the City of New York, and transferring the Street Bureau to that Department. Some debate was bad on the bill, when Mr. ARCULARIUS moved to report progress.

The motion was opposed by Mr. BIRDSALL and other friends of the bill, but it was carried by a vote of 51 to 27.

of 51 to 27.

The bill to provide for the better organization of the Militia of the State was taken up, but without taking any action, the Committee reported progress.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. PIERCE, the House proceeded to consider the report of the special Committee on the plan to be adopted to facilitate the business of the

Mr. PIERCE moved to amend the report which di-yides the bills into three classes, and acts days vides the bills into three classes, and sets days for the consideration of each class, by raising a Grinding Com-mittee of seven to grind out bills of local and private

character.

Mr. H. SMITH moved a substitute by creating a Grinding Committee of nine, similar to that of the last After a debate, the report and substitute were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Supply bill was then again taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14—10 p. m.

The House took up the report of the Select Committee on Measures for Facilitating Legislation, when Mesars. Pierce and H. Smith offered substitutes proposing a Grinding Committee, but slightly differing from that of last session. The propositions were ordered to be printed. A Grinding Committee seems now to be in-THE BRIBERY CASE.

The testimony in the Gibbons bribery case has elesed, and the Committee are expected to report soon. The evidence establishes the fact that negotiations were entered into between Gibbons and Nelson, the Assistant District-Attorney, on the subject of paying the former for assisting in the passage of a bill for increasing the salary of the latter; so

much is admitted by both partice.

The debatable point is: who made the first advances in the negotiation? Gibbons claims that Nelson made the first proposition, which was entertained, but not sethe first proposition, which was entertained, but not seriously, and it is in evidence that Gibbons said to Nelriously, and it is in evidence that Gibbons said to Nelin the negotiation. Gibbons about the second in a said projection, and do something the second in the second

gone about lar enough. Box Gibbons and stated before the Committee that they did not know

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The "Slaughter-Pen" Not Sunk

The following dispacth is sent to us from ? harleston Courier office: CAARLESTON, Thursday, March 14, 1881,

The Plating Buttery is not sunk, nor has it falled but is considered a good seccess and is ready.

Election of the Hon, David Wilmot

HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, March 14, 1861.
The Hon. David Wilmot was elected United States
Senator to-day, in place of Mr. Cameron. He received 26 Senatorial and 69 Representative votes. The
Hon. Wm. H. Welsh received 5 Senatorial and 20 Representative votes. Scattering, 2.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 14, 1884.

The Legislature had an excit up time to-day. At o'clock both Houses were ready to adjourn and when a Message was received from the Government of the Constitution in regard to apportioning the representation to the requirement of the Constitution in regard to apportioning the representation occiding to the list of the census, and suggesting experience of serious difficulty at the next election? Constitution in the constitution is a constitution of the census, and suggesting experience of serious difficulty at the next election? Constitution is a constitution of the constitution of the

New-Jersey Town Efections. NEWARK, Thursday, Merch 14, 1861.
Burlington County, on Tuesday, elected 15 Repulsion Freeholders and 3 Democrats.

or chicorosii 13 eccus esp

More Relief Needed in Kawas

Archison, Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

The Relief Committee have received to by over 50,000 bushels of seed wheat, half of it being purchased with the New-York appropriation, and the other half from Wisconsin. from Wisconsin.

About an equal amount had been previously received from various sources. Ten thousand bushels were shipped to Leavenworth to-day for distribution in Leavenworth and Douglas Counties. The demand for potatoes for seed is very large, and there are scarcely

any of hand.

The supply of provisions on hand is also small, and the receipts latterly have been light, although the applications are more numerous and pressing than

PORTLAND, Thursday, March 14-11 p. m. There are no signs of the steamer Palestine, new due here. Snowing fast.

Fires.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Thursday, March 14, 1861.

A fire broke out here last evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the livery stable belonging to H. M. Warren. The fire soon spread to the Eagle barn, which was entirely consumed. Quite a number of borses were burned. The fire was the work of an incending.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 14, 1861.

The planing mill of Bradford & Hart, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, was burned this morning. Loss, \$15,000.

Loss, \$15,000.

SLAVERS TAKEN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SIERRA LEONE, West Africa, Jan. 21, 1861. A slaver was taken off Gallinas by H. M. S. Espoir, after landing to Prince Manual £1,000 in doublooms.

She nor her owners did not get either money or negroes. The same vessel Espoir, on her way to Ascension, fell in with a fine American bark (no colors), and, after four hours' chase, full sail and speed, captured her with 612 slaves. This little steamer, the Espoir, has only been three months in commission. This is good beginning. I hear the people of Leberia are suf-fering very much from want of food, in consequence of the large number of slaves landed.

SUMTER SINE DIE.

From The Charleston Mercury, March 12. The intelligence contained in our telegraphic column to-day will gratify our readers. Sunter is to be our without a fight. All will be rejuded that the blood of our people is not to be shed in our harbor, in either small or great degree. To those who have troubled themselves with vague fears of war on a large scale, and the house of war our arguments.

and the honors of war extensively, the relief will be as great as the apprehension has been grievous. For ourselves, notwithstanding all the Northern thunder, we have never been able to bring ourselves believe in the probability of any more than seriously to believe in the probability of any more than a few collisions, sufficient to show that we are in earnest, and competent to make good our position of independence against our would be masters. These gentry "hold our valor light," as also the honesty of the determination of the Southern people to be quit of them and their impertincet and determined interference through a Government in common.

It may, perhaps, yet be necessary to instruct them a little in these particulars. But it appears that for the present, under the circumstances in this case, they

little in these particulars. But it appears that for the present, under the circumstances in this case, they are inclined sensibly to dispense with experiment and its teachings. How far this discretion will revivify the hopes and stimulate the efforts of reconstructionists throughout the South, is a matter to be discovered by observation. The temper and intention of the Northern people has now been so thoroughly developed and exposed to the eyes of all these at the South who will see, that we trust Upinenneders are

South who will see, that we trust Union-meaders are too late in their attempts upon the virtue and lutegrity of our peoples. Crushed eggshells and friendship abused can never be mended.

We have no doubt, however, that herculean efforts will be made in that direction, and must only take good care of these weaker brethren at the South, whose scattlents are stronger than that whose sentiments are stronger than their reason, or who live in the past rather than the future. The straight jacket was a valuable invention. But, in the mean time, the prospect of having Sunter is very pleasant.

pleasant.

A CONQUEST OF PEACE.

From The Charicettes Courier, March 12.

For the first time we have authentic and reliable tidings from Washington, looking toward peace.

We refer to our special dispatch from Washington, which was published on The Courier boiletic board, and read by many eager friends on Monday.

This dispatch was for two or three hours in advance of any others of similar import, but was confirmed through the day by other messages. It exhibits another and gratifying proof of the promptness and trust-worthiness of our correspondents in Washington, whose qualifications and merits our readers will acknowledge, as well for their reserve and caution in withholding remores, as for their prompt fid. Ity in giving reports of events or changes as soon as they can be truthfully reported.

ported.

While we regard the dispatch as entirely reliable, is in needless to add that, until it is confirmed and carried out, by actions and results, there will be and should be no intermission or relaxation of our preparations, which have progressed rapidly and favorably for some

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

The following letter, containing a donation of \$10 was sent to the office of the Relief Committee a Atchison in Kansas Owing to the source from which it comes, it will doubtless tend to strengthen the multitudinous testimony already before the public;

titodinous testimony already before the public:

"Inclosed please find \$10 to assist in paying freight on provisious for the suffering in Kansas. I know that your description of the concition of thousands in Kansas is correct. It was my lot to visit the now distressed sits three times during last year—in April, July, and October. I was as far west as the stath principal meridian—that is, as far as the consus was taken—and can say that after leaving the river counties I did not see wheat, corn, rye, outs, or potatoes, that would make one bushel to each hundred acres in cultivation. I was satisfied, then as now, that unless the good people of the sister States lavished of their bountes, hundreds if not thousands would starve.

I never before saw such depravity of the Press, in the midst of the most complete failure ever known to any country, that would say "Plenty, plenty—the "funds sent to feed the poor are used for other purposes—for some political end." God pity the heart-less editor who will publish such things when so many are on the point of starvation. Were it not for this no doubt you would receive aid from cory section of the country; for every State and 2 load every country north and south have expresents, or a there in distress.

Every one should my aside projedice, and do something at once.

Tours truly.

James Stratus C.

"Mi lines Lagrance Co., allaborate, Fop 17, July 1.

that such negotiations were criminal. The House is discussing and amending the based bill in Committee of the Whole, with no very belilland prospects of getting through with the bill to-mich.